

THE  
London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to  
acquaint the Learner with Things  
as well as pure Latin Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The EIGHTEENTH EDITION corrected.

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By JAMES GREENWOOD,  
Author of the *English Grammar*, and late  
Sur-Master of St. PAUL's SCHOOL.



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## THE P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phaeirus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author: a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Pædagogus for a School Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament,  
Erasmus,

## The P R E F A C E.

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Word's being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforesmentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Clasic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Signification of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Pæ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify To, Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First, Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over;

be will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Pra ponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus, Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; as he that knows what Liber, Culter, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, that in the composing of this little Book respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same Time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers,

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

## N O T E,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the Figures (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the Pictures as those in the Cut do to the same Figures among the Words: And that *m* stands for Masculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus ['] and a long Syllable thus [~].

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THE  
L O N D O N  
VOCABULARY.

---

OF THINGS.



A THING  
bath  
A Name  
A Sign  
A Mark or Note  
A Mode or Manner

R E S, ei, f.  
Nōmen, nom̄nis, n.  
Signum, i, n.  
Nō:a, æ, f.  
Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

*A Kind.*  
*A Part*  
*Or Member*

Genus, ēris, n.  
Pars, tis, f.  
Membrum, i, n.

*A PART is*

*An Half*  
*A Fragment or broken Part*  
*A Crumb or little Piece*

Dīmidium, i, n.  
Frustum, i, n.  
Mīca, æ, f.

*THINGS have also their*

Cause  
Nature  
Fortune  
Beginning  
End  
Order  
Time  
Number  
Place  
Space

Causa, æ, f.  
Naturā, æ, f.  
Fortūna, æ, f.  
Principium, i, n.  
Finis, is, d.  
Ordo, inis, m.  
Tempus, öris, n.  
Númerus, i, m.  
Lōcus, i, m.  
Spatiūm, i, n.

*A THING is*

*The World* 1  
*A Body*  
*The Sky*, 2  
*A Spirit*

Mundus, i, m.  
Corpus, öris, n.  
Æther, ēris, m.  
Spiritus, us, m.

*GOD created the World out of  
Nothing*

Nihilum, i, n.

*In a BODY there is*

Matter  
Form  
Figure

Matēria, æ, f.  
Forma, æ, f.  
Figūra, æ, f.

# VOCABULARY.

3

*In the SKY are*

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

*Whence cometh*

Light	Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam	6 Jūbar, is, n.

*When Light is withheld, there is made*

A Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness	Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

*A SPIRIT is*

God	Dēus, i, m.
An Angel	Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind	Mens, tis, f.
A Soul	Or, Animus, i, m.
A Devil	Anima, æ, f. Diabolus, i, m.

*Who inhabit*

Heaven	8 Cœlum, i, n.
The Element	Elémētum, i, n.
Hell	<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

<sup>2</sup> In the Plural Cœli, Cœlorum, m.

<sup>3</sup> Loci Inferni.

The L O N D O N

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



*In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.*

FIRE  
AIR  
WATER  
EARTH

A Spark  
Smoke 2  
A Flame 3  
Soot

A Firebrand 4  
A live or hot Coal  
Embers or hot Ashes

I Gnis, is, m.  
Aēr, ēris, m.  
Aqua, æ, f.  
Tellus, ūris, f.

Scintilla, æ, f.  
Fūmus, i, m.  
Flamma, æ, f.  
Fūligo, ūnis, f.

*In the FIRE are*

Toris, is, m.  
Prūna, æ, f.  
Fāvilla, æ, f.

# VOCABULARY.

5

*After the FIRE there remains*

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ūnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ūnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cīnīs, ēris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

*In the AIR (6) are*

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbūla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ūris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, īdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

*The Four Chief of WINDS are:*

<i>The East Wind</i>	8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i>	9	Zēphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i>	10	Aquilo, ūnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i>	11	Auster, tri, m.

*From a CLOUD cometh*

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nivis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūna, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnītu, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder bolt</i>	Fulmen, īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgor, ūris, n.

*RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is*

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
-----------------	----------------

*RAIN, if it be fierce, is*

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
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\* This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

## The L O N D O N

## WATER is

A Spring or Fountain	12	Fons, tis, m.
A River	13	Rivus, i, m.
A Wave		Or, Amnis, is, m.
The Sea		Unda, æ, f.

*The Main Sea that encompasses the World is*

The Ocean	Océanus, i, m.
-----------	----------------

## A River bath

A Bank	Ripa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, inis, d. ratbar m.
A Channel	Alveus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, icis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, itis, m.
A Shallow or Ford	Vádum, i, n.

## From WATER cometh

A Drop	Guttæ, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam or Froth	Spúma, æ, f.
Ice	Gláicies, ēi, f.

*WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into*

A Pool or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lácus, ūs, m.
A Marsh or Fen	Pálus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lácuna, æ, f.

## The SEA bath

A Shore	Littus, öris, n.
A Haven or Port	Portus, ūs, m.
A Gulf of the Sea or Bay	Sinus, ūs, m.
An Arm or Strait	Fréatum, i, n.

*Land inclosed with Sea or Water is  
An Isle, or Island* 14 *| Insula, æ, f.*

The

# VOCABULARY.

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## The EARTH is

<i>Land</i>	Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	Hūmus, i, f.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	Sōlum, i, n.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

## Upon the EARTH is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain or great Hill</i>	Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18	Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17	Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19	Rūpes, is, f.

## EARTH mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>	Līmus, i, m.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>	Cœnum, i, n.

## EARTH without Water is

<i>Dust</i>	Pulvis, ēris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ēris, m.

## EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>	Cēspes, Itis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>	Gleba, æ, f.

## The Kinds of EARTH are

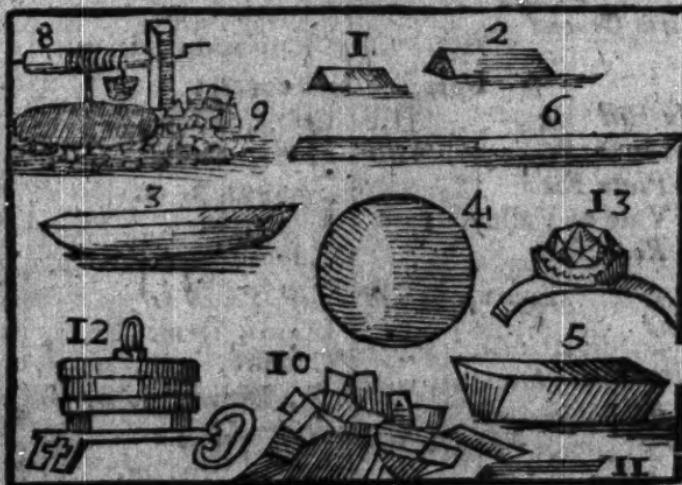
<i>Clay</i>	Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>	Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Ghalk</i>	Crēta, æ, f.

## Out of the EARTH is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>	Mīnēra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	Planta, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> This is no Latin, but an Italian Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

## III. Of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

## A MINERAL is

JUICE  
A Metal  
A Stone

Succus, i. m.  
Metallum, i. n.  
Lapis, idis, m.

## MINERAL Juices are

Salt  
Allum  
Sulphur  
Amber

Säl, is, m.  
Alümen, inis, n.  
Sulfur, üris, n.  
Succinum, i, n.

## A METAL

# VOCABULARY.

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**A METAL** is all that which is digged and fitched out  
of the EARTH; as

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n..
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

*Out of LEAD is made*

Red Lead	Sandyx, īcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Mīnium, i, n.
White Lead	Cērūssa, æ, f.

**Artificial Metals** [such as are made by the Art of  
Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the  
Calaminary Stone, called Brass. Or, that which  
is made of purified and hardened Iron, called.

Steel	Chālybs, ybis, m.
-------	-------------------

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease	Ærūgo, īnis, f.
---	-----------------

**METALS are digged out of**

A Mine	8	Fodīna, æ, f.
A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is		
Sand		Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel		Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone	10	Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone		Sīlex, īcis, d.
A Pumice Stone		Pūmex, īcis, m.

---

\* This Word is also used by Virgil, Lucretius, and  
Lucan, &c. for the Mint itself.

*A Whetstone* 11

*A Marble*

*A Loadstone* 12

*A Jewel* 13

Cos, ὄτις, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ἔτις, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A JEWEL or precious Stone is*

*A Diamond*

Adamas, antis, m.

*A Sapphire*

Sapphirus, i, f.

*A Chrysolite*

Chrysolithus, i, m.

*An Emerald* [lour

\* Smaragdus, i, m.

*A Carbuncle of a fiery Co.*

Pyropus, i, m.

*A Jasper*

Jaspis, Idis, f.

*An Agate*

Achates, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are*

*Glass*

Vitrum, i, n.

*A Crystal*

Crystallus, i, f.

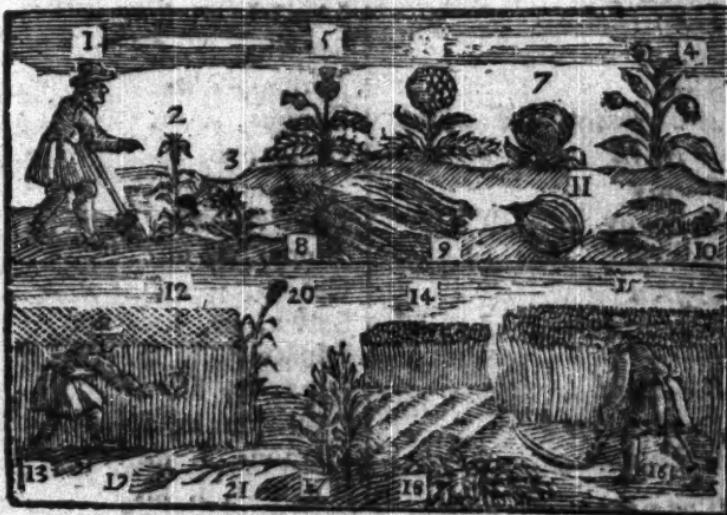
*A Pearl*

Or Crystallum, i, n.

Margarita, æ, f.

\* It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

## IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

**A** N Herb  
**A** A Shrub  
**A** Tree

**H** Erba, æ, f.  
 Frütex, icis, m.  
 Arbor, öris, f.

An HERB is

<i>Grafs</i>	<i>Grämen</i> , īnis, n.
<i>Flax</i>	<i>Grain</i> <i>Linum</i> , i, n.
<i>All Manner of Corn or</i>	<i>Frümēntum</i> , i, n.

*The Names of some of the most common HERBS are*

<i>A Bur</i>	<i>Lappa</i> , æ, f.
<i>Fern or Brakes</i>	<i>Filix</i> , icis, f.
<i>Hemlock</i>	<i>Cicūta</i> , æ, f.
	<b>B 6</b>
	<i>Hyssop</i>

Hyssop	Hyssopus, i, f.
A Lily 2	Lilium, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	Amarācus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moss	Muscus, i, m.
A Mushroom or Toadstool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nestle	Urtica, æ, f.
Parley	Apium, i, n.
A Poppy 4	Papaver, ēris, n.
A Rust	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crōcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvia, iæ, f.
Sorrel	Lāpāthus, i, m.
Sea-weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southernwood	-Abrötōnum, i, n.
A Thistle 5	Cardūs, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
Vervain	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet	Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood	Viōla, æ, f.
	Absinthium, i, n.
Eatable HERBS.	
An Artichoak 6	Olus, ēris, n.
Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow Grass	Cināra, æ, f.
Lettuce	Aspāragus, i, m.
Coleworts	Lactūca, æ, f.
	Brassīca, æ, f.
Which becoming headed are called	
Cabbage 7	
	Eatable Roots are
Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allium, i, n.

\* This is called Brassīca Cāpitāta.

Leek	Porrum, i., n.
An Onion	Cēpe, is, n. &
A diſh 3	Cēpa, æ, f.
A Turnip	Rāphānus, i., m.

## Oleraceous FRUITS are.

Cucumber	Cūcūmis, īs, & ēris, m.
A Pumpon, or Pumpkin	Pěpo, ōnis, m.

*A delicious sort of which Fruit is*

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
<i>As the biggest sort is</i>	

A Gourd	Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
---------	------------------

## (12) C O R N is

Barley 14	Hordčum, i., n.
Millet or Grout	Milčum, i., n.
An Oat 15	Avēna, æ, f.
Rice	Oryza, æ, f.
Wheat 13	Ador, öris, n.

## Whence cometh

Meal or Flour	Färīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, üris, m.
PULSE	Lēgūmen, īnis, n.
is	
A Bean 17	Fāba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lōlium, i., n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Pisum, i., n.
Vetches or Tares 18	Vīcia, æ, f.

## In C O R N i s

The Beard	19	Arista, æ, f.
An Ear	20	Spica, æ, f.
A Grain, or single Corn		Grānum, i, n.
An Husk		Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk		Culmus, i, m.
Standing Corn is	12	Sēges, ētis, f.
A mixture of sundry Grains Or Mescelline is		Farrāgo, īnis, f.

## V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree; such is

**T**HE Bramble  
The Juniper

Ivy  
The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

**R**ubus, i, m, or f.  
Jūniperus, i, f.  
Hēdēra, æ, f.  
Myrtus, i, f.  
Cālāmus, i, m.  
Or Arundo, īnis, f.  
Rōsa, æ, f.  
Myrica, æ, f.  
Vitis, is, f.  
Rācēmus, i, m.  
Pampīnus, i, m.

<i>The Pear-tree</i>	6	Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i>		Sorbus, i, f.

## Plumb-bearing Trees are

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>	Cērāsus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>	' Olīva, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>	Or Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb tree</i>	Palma, æ, f.

Prūnus, i, f.

## Berry-bearing Trees are

<i>The Bay tree</i>	Laurus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>	Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>	Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i>	Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>	Taxus, i, f.

## Nut-bearing Trees are

<i>The Almond-tree</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>	Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-tree</i>	Cōrylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-tree</i>	' Juglans, dis, f.

## Forest-Trees are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>	Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i>	Fraxinus, i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>	Ørnus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>	Bētūla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i>	Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>	Suber, ēris, n.
<i>The Cypress-tree</i>	Cūppressus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>	' Abies, ētis, f.
<i>The Lime or Linden tree</i>	Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>	' Acer, ēris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>	Quercus, ūs, f.

<sup>3</sup> Arbor is understood.

# VOCABULARY.

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<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ḫris, n.
<i>The Helm Oak</i>	Ilex, īcis, f.
<i>The Pine tree</i>	Pinus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Pōpulus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, īcis, f.

## Trees bear

<i>Fruit</i>	Fructus, ūs, m.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Pome.</i>	Pōmum, i, n.
<i>A Nut</i>	Nux, ūcis, f.
<i>A Berry</i>	Bacca, æ, f.

*A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is*

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērasum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespilum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	*Oliva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plum</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The Sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

*A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is*

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chestnut</i>	<sup>2</sup> Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filbert</i>	Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	Juglans, dis, f.

<sup>2</sup> These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A

**A Berry** is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,  
Sbrubs, such is

**A Grape**  
in which is  
**A Grape-stone**  
**A Mulberry**  
**A Strawberry**

"Uva, æ, f.

"Acines, i, m.  
Mōrum, i, n.  
Frāgum, i, n.

**SPICE-BEARING**  
SPICE  
is  
**Cinnamon.**  
**Ginger**  
**Mace**  
**Pepper**

Trees bring forth

"Arōma, tis, n.

Cāfia, æ, f.  
or Cinnāmum, i, n.  
Zingiber, ēris, n.  
Macis, īdis, f. in Plautus.  
Piper, ēris, n.

**The Oak** bears  
**An Oak-Corn, or Acorn** | Glans, glandis, f.  
From Trees also come

**Frankincense**  
**Pitch**  
**Rosin**

Thus, thūris, n.  
Pix, pīcis, f.  
Rēsina, æ, f.

**PARTS of a PLANT** are  
**The Root**  
**The Stump**  
**The Stalk**  
**The Bark**  
**A Bough or Branch**  
**A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon**  
**A Sucker or Shoot, that  
grows out of the Roots  
or Sides of the Stock**  
**A fresh or green Leaf**  
**A dead or withered Leaf**  
**A Blossom, or Flower**

f.  
Stirps, is, f.  
Caulis, is, m.  
Cortex, īcis, d.  
Rāmus, i, m.  
Surcūlus, i, m.

Stōlo, önis, m.  
Frons, frondis, f.  
Folium, i, n.  
Flos, flōris, m.

T R E E S

VOCABULARY. 19

T R E E S have

*Wood*

| Lignum, i., n.

*A Knot*

Which bath

| Nodus, i., m.

*A Fagot*

Of Wood is made

| Fascia, i., m.

*A Shell*

A Nut bath

*A Kernel*

Pūtamen, īnis, n.

Nuclēus, i., m.

Trees growing together make

*A Wood*

Sylva, æ, f.

*A Forest*

Saltus, ūs, m.

*A Grove*

Nēmus, öris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to  
some God is*

Lūcus, i., m.

*A Place planted with Trees  
is*

Arbusustum, i., n.

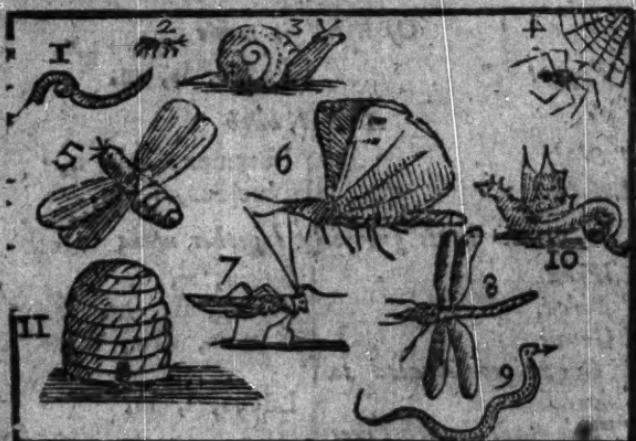
*A Place planted with Wil-  
lows is*

Sālicitum, i., n.

*A Place planted with  
Oaks is*

Qāercētum, i., n.

## VI. Of INSECTS.



**A**N Animal or  
Living Creature  
baib

*Life.*

*Sense*

*Sex*

**A**Nimal, ālis, n.

*Vita, æ, f.*

*Sensus, ūs, m.*

*Sexus, ūs, m.*

*There are five outward Senses.*

*The Sight.*

*Vīsus, ūs, m.*

*The Hearing*

*Auditus, ūs, m.*

*The Smell*

*Odōrātus, ūs, m.*

*The Taste*

*Gustus, ūs, m.*

*The Touch or Feeling*

*Tactus, ūs, m.*

*By*

## VOCABULARY.

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*By the Senses are perceived*

Colour	Cōlor, ūris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ūcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ūris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ūris, m.

*Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.*

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

*The Senses at Rest are called*

Sleep	Sōnnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, ūris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

*An Animal is*

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	+ Serpens, tis, d.
A Bird	Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Beast	Avis, is, d.
A Fish	Bestia, æ, f.
A Man	Piscis, is, m.
	Hōmo, ūnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

\* *Phantāsia*, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS

**INSECTS** are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm	1	[2]	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire			Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar			*Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea			Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm			Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech			Hirudo, inis, f.
A Louse			Pēdīcūlus, i, m.
A Moth			Tinēa, æ, f.
Nits			Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm			Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3		Līmax, acis, d.
A Spider	4		*Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider			Tipūla, æ, f.
A Tick			Rīcinus, i, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch			Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

A Bee	5		"Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		[fly]	Scarābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-			"Asīlus, i, m.
A Butterfly	6		Pāpīlio, ūnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket			§ Cicāda, æ, f.
A Cricket			Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly			Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat			Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust			Lōcuſta, æ, f.

¶ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Canthāris, īdis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8]	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crābro, ḍnis, m.
<i>A Drons</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
- hath not		
<i>A Sting</i>		Acūleus, i, m.

*A SERPENT or CREEPER is*

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vipēra, æ, f.
<i>An Aſp</i>		Aſpis, īdis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Bāſiliscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Drāco, ḍnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lācertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Silāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpius, ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Or Scorpō, ḍnis, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		Cōlüber, bri, m.
		Nātrix, īcis, m.
		Or Hydrus, i, m.

*A Bee in*

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	Alveāre, is, n. &
maketh		Alveārium, i, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, is, n.
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cēra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees</i>	is	Exāmen, īnis, n.

The L O N D O N  
VII. Of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

- A** Black Bird
- A** Chaffinch
- A** Gold Finch
- A** Green Finch
- A** Lark
- A** Nightingale
- A** Quail
- A** Robin Red Breast
- A** Starling or Stare
- A** Thrush
- A** Titmouse

<b>M</b>	érüla, æ, f.
	Fringilla, æ, f.
	Carduëlis, i, f.
	Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
	Chlöris, idis, f.
	Or, Vřeo, ônis, m.
	Alauda, æ, f.
	Luscinia, æ, f.
	Coturnix, icis, f.
	Erithäcus, i, m.
	Sturnus, i, m.
	Turdus, i, m.
	Pärus, i, m.

## VOCABULARY.

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BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

*A Coot**A Crane* 1*A Didapper or Deb chick**A Duck* 16*A Goose* 4*An Heron**A Pelican**A Stork**A Swan**A Water Wagtail**King's Fisher*

Fūlica, æ, f.

&amp; Fūlix, īcis, f.

Grus, ūis, d.

Mergus, i, m.

'Anās, ātis, f.

Anser, ēris, m.

Ardēa, æ, f.

Pēlicāns, i, m.

Cicōnia, æ, f.

'Olor, öris, m.

Or, Cygnus, i, m.

Mōtācilla, æ, f.

Halcyon,

Or, Alcyon, önis, m.

## RAVENOUS BIRDS are

*A Crow or Rook* 8*A Cuckow**An Eagle**An Hawk**A Kite or Glead**A Magpy or Pianett* 5*An Owl* 9*A Parrot* 13*A Raven**A Vulture*

Cornix, īcis, f.

Cūculus, i, m.

'Aqūla, æ, f.

Accip̄iter, tris, m.

Milvus, i, m.

Or, Milūus, i, m.

Pīca, æ, f.

Noctūa, æ, f.

Or, Bübo, önis, m.

Psittacus, i, m.

Corvus, i, m.

Vultur, ūris, Or,

Vultūrius, i, Phæd.

## BIRDS dwelling about the Housse are

*A Cock* 12

Gallus, i, m.

*A Hen*

Whose Female is

Gallina, æ, f.

C

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10	Columbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pāvo, ūnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ēris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, ūnis, f.
		<i>A Cock being gelt is called</i>
<i>A Capon</i>		Cāpo, ūnis, m.
		Or, Cāpus, i, m.
<i>Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as</i>		
<i>A Bat</i>		Vespertilio, ūnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>		Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>		Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>		Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>		Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>		Turtur, ūris, m.
		<i>A BIRD bath</i>
<i>A Bill or Beak</i>		Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>		Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>		Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>		Penna, æ, f.
<i>A C raw or Crop</i>		Inglūvies, ei, f.
		<i>A BIRD lays in</i>
<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, i, n.
<i>bath</i>		
<i>A White</i>		Albūmen, ūnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>		Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		Auceps, cūpis, c.
		<i>Catcheth BIRDS with</i>
<i>Birdlime</i>		* Viscum, i, n.
		<i>And puts them into</i>
<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	* Aviārium, i, n.
<sup>*</sup> Also a Poulterer.		
<sup>*</sup> Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called Mistle-toe, or Misseldaine.		VIII.

# VOCABULARY.

## VIII. Of FISHES.



*River and Pond FISHES are*

- A *N Eel* 1
- A *Gudgeon*
- A *Pearch* 2
- A *Pike*
- A *Tench*

- A *Nguilla, x, f.*
- Gōbius, i, m.*
- Or, Gōbio, ōnia, m.*
- Perca, x, f.*
- Lūcius, i, m.*
- Tinca, x, f.*

*Sea FISH are*

- A *Dolphin* 3
- A *Mullet*
- An *Oyster* 4
- A *Whale* 5

- Delphīnus, i, m.*
- Mugil, ilis, m.*
- Ostrēa, x, f.*
- Bälæna, x, f.*

Fish common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish	6	Cancer, i, m.
A Salmon		Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.
-------	------------------------

Instead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.
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FISHES have also

Scales	Squāma, x, f.
--------	---------------

Fish that are covered with

A Shell are called	Testa, x, f.
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Shell Fish	Conchylia, ūrum, pl. n.
A Fisherman	Piscator, ūris, m.

Catcheth Fish with

An Hook	9	Hāmus, i, m.
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A Net	10	Rēte, is, n.
-------	----	--------------

Salt Fish		Salsamentum, i, n.
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IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



*Some are tame,*

*As*

**C**ATTLE | **P**ECUS, ēris, n.  
*The labouring Beast* | *Jumentum, i., n.*

*The Four-footed Creature which serveth from Men is  
called*

**A Wild Beast** | <sup>1</sup> Fēra, w; f.

*Cattle is*

*All Sorts of Neat* | **B**OS, bōvis, m. & f.  
**Ox, Bull, or Cow**

<sup>1</sup> This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

*A Bull* 1 | Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is*

*A Cow* Vacca, æ, f.

*An He Goat* 2 Hircus, i, m.

*A gelded Goat* Cäper, ri, m.

*An Hog* 3 Porcus, i, m.

*A Ram* "Aries, ètis, m.

*Whose Female is*

*A Sheep* 4 "Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth*

*A Calf* Vítulus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called*

*A Wedder* Vervex, ècis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called*

*An Heifer* Júvenca, æ, f.

*A She Goat* Cäpra, æ, f.

*bringeth forth*

*A young Goat or Kid* Hædus, i, "m.

*A SHEEP brings forth*

*A Lamb* Agnus, i, m.

*A Sow* "Sus, suis, com.

*brings forth*

*A Pig* Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called*

*A Boar Pig* Verres, is, m.

<sup>3</sup> *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A PIG

# VOCABULARY.

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*A Pig gelded is called*

*A Barrow Pig* | <sup>1</sup> Majālis, is, m.

*Labouring Beasts are*

An Ass	5	"Asinus, i., m.
A Camel		Cāmēlus, i., m.
An Elephant	6	"Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7	"Equus, i., m.

*Whose Female is called*

A Mare		"Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mūlus, i., m. & Mūla, æ, f.

*To an Horse belong*

A Bridle	7	Frānum, i., n.
A Saddle	7	"Ephippium, i., n.

*WILD BEASTS are*

An Ape	8	Simius, i., m.
A Bear	9	Or, Simia, æ, f.
A Wild Boar		Uris, i., m.
A Coney or Rabbie		"Aper, ri, m.
A Deer	10	Cuniculus, i., m.
A Fox		"Dama, æ, f.
An Hart or Stag		Vulpes, is, f.
		Cervus, i., m.

*Whose Female is called*

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		Hinnulus, i., m.

<sup>1</sup> *Porcus*, is understood.

<sup>2</sup> The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

*An Hare* 11  
*An Hedge Hog*  
*A Lion* 12

Lēpus, öris, m.  
 "Echinus, i, m.  
 Lēo, önis, m.

*Whose Female is*

*A Lions*  
*A Leopard*  
*A Mole*  
*A Monkey or Marmoset*  
*An Ounce*  
*A Paniber*  
*A Porcupine*  
*A Squirrel*  
*A Tyger*  
*A Wolf*

Lēæna, æ, f.  
 Pardus, i, m.  
 Talpa, æ, d.  
 Cercopithécus, i, m.  
 Lynx, cis, f.  
 Panthéra, æ, f.  
 Hystrix, icis, f.  
 Sciurus, i, m.  
 Tigris, is, f.  
 Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are*

*A Dog or Bitch* 13  
*A Cat* 14  
*A Mouse* 15  
*A Rat*  
*A Weasol*

Cānis, is, com.  
 Félis, is, f.  
 Mus, mūris, m.  
 "  
 Mustela, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in*

*A Mouse Trap* 15

Muscipūla, æ, f. Or,  
 Muscipūlum, i, n. Phæd.

*Four footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are*

*A Beaver*  
*A Crocodilo*  
*A Frog*  
*A Tortoise*

Fiber, ri, m.  
 "Crōcōdilus, i, m.  
 Rāna, æ, f.  
 Testudo, inis, f.

<sup>1</sup> Commonly called *Sorex*.

<sup>2</sup> It ought to be written *Cercodilus*.

# VOCABULARY.

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A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.  
is called

*A Flock* | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

*An Herd* | Armentum, i, n.

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-  
ling, the Young of all  
Beasts, is* | Cātulus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

<i>An Hoof</i>	Ungūla, æ, f.
<i>An Horn</i>	Cornu, n.
<i>A Tail</i>	Cauda, æ, f.
<i>A Skin</i>	Pellis, is, f.
<i>An Hide</i>	Tergus, öris, m.
<i>Any Skin or Leather is</i>	Cōrium, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

<i>A Bristle</i>	Sēta, æ, f.
<i>Or Hair or Shag</i>	Pilus, i, m.
<i>Or Wool</i>	Lāna, æ, f.
<i>A Fleece of Wool</i>	Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the  
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called  
The Dewlap | Pälcar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his  
Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, īdis, f.  
Or, Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his  
Beard | Barba, æ, f.

*The Horse is remarkable for his*

*Mane* | Jüba, æ, f.

*Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called*  
*Sewet or Tallow* | Sēbum, i, n.

*He that keepeth SHEEP is*

*A Shepherd* | Pastor, öris, m.  
*who hath*

*A Crook or Staff* | Pēdum, i, n.

*A Scrip or Wallet* | Pēra, æ, f.

*An Huntsman* | Vēnātor, öris, m.  
*hath*

*An Hunting-staff, or Pole* | Vēnābūlum, i, n.

*And allures the Beasts out of their*

*Cave or Den* | Cāverna, æ, f.  
*into*

*A Pitfall* | Fōvēa, æ, f.

*A Ditch* | Scrobs, is, d.  
*Or into*

*A Net* | Caffis, is, m.

X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

<b>A</b> Babe, Infant, or Child that cannot yet speak, then	<b>I</b> Nfans, tis, c.
<b>A</b> Boy or Lad 2	Puer, i, m.
<b>A</b> fterwards a young Man 3	Adolescens, tis, c.
<b>A</b> grown Man 4	Vir, viri, m.
<b>A</b> n old Man 5	Senex, senis

\* Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

*So in the other Sex, there is*

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans — — —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Püella, ze, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, inis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mülier, ēris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i>	9	"Anus, ūs, f.

*A MAN by his KINDRED is*

<i>A Father</i>	Päter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	"Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, i, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Népos, ötis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Fräter, tris, m.
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>	Söcer, ēri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	Gëner, ēri, m.

*The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called*

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitricus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patruüs, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	"Avunculus, i, m.

*A Brother's or Sister's Son is called*

<i>A Nephew</i>	Pätruëlis, is, m.
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	"

\* A Nephew is called Filius Frätris, or Filius Sörörin.

\* It is an Adjective, Fräter being understood.

*A Woman by her Kindred is*

<i>A Mother</i>	Mäter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Ävia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Filia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Söror, öris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Nürus, rüs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Növerca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

*A Man too big is*

<i>A Giant</i> 10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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*A Man too little is*

<i>A Dwarf</i> 11	Pūmīlio, önis, m.
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## Proper Names

*The proper Names of Men are*

<i>Adam</i>	Adāmus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrahāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnius, i, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjamīnūs, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Cāölus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Edvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgius, i, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Joātnes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

*\* A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Süroris.*

<i>Peter</i>	Pētrus, i, m.
<i>Richard</i>	Ricardus, i, m.
<i>Robert</i>	Robertus, i, m.
<i>William</i>	Gulielmus, i, m.

## Proper Names of Women are

<i>Ann</i>	Anna, æ, f.
<i>Catharine</i>	Căthărina, æ, f.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Elizabētha, æ, f.
<i>Eve</i>	Eva, æ, f.
<i>Hannah</i>	Hanna, æ, f.
<i>Jane</i>	Jāna, æ, f.
<i>Joan</i>	Joanna, æ, f.
<i>Mary</i>	Maria, æ, f.
<i>Sarab</i>	Sarā, æ, f.
<i>Susan</i>	Susanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

## XI. Of PARTS of Man's BODY.



*Parts of the Body are*

**T**HE Head  
The Trunk  
A Limb

**C**aput, ītis, n.  
Truncus, i, m.  
Artus, ūs, m.

*On the Head are*

The Hair 2  
The Crown of the Head 1  
The Ear 3  
The Temples of the Head 4  
The Face

Crīnis, is, m  
Or, Cāpillus, i, m.  
Vertex, īcis, m.  
Auris, is, f.  
Tempōra, um, pl. n.  
Fācies, ei, f.

*In*

*In the FACE are*

<i>The Forehead</i>	5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>		Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i>	6	"Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i>	7	Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i>	8	Os, ūris, n.
<i>The Chin</i>	9.	Mentum, i, n..

*In the EYE are*

<i>The White of the Eye</i>	1	
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		Pupilla, æ, f.

*Out of the EYE cometh.*

<i>A Tear</i>		Lachryma, æ, f..
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*The NOSE hath two*

<i>Nostrils</i>		Nāres, iūm, pl. n..
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*To the MOUTH belong*

<i>The Lip</i>		Lābiūm, i, n..
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>		Or, Labrum, i, n..
		Gēna, æ, f.

*Within the MOUTH are*

<i>The Gum</i>		Gingīva æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth</i>		Pälātūm, i, n..
<i>The Inner Cheek [Mouth</i>		Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>		Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>		Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>		Guttur, ūris, n..

<sup>3</sup> Called *Album Oculi.*

Between.

# VOCABULARY.

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*Between the Head and Trunk is*

*The Neck* 10 | Collum, i., n.

*Parts of the Neck are*

*The before Part or the Throat-* Jūgūlum, i., n.

*The binder Part* [tis]

*Or the Nape or Crag* Cervix, icis, f.

*Along the Throat descends*

*The Gullet* | Gūla, æ, f.

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,  
and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

*The Chest* | Thōrax, æcis, m.

*Whose fore Part is*

*The Breast* | Pectus, öris, n.

*The binder Part is*

*The Back* | Tergum, i., n.

*where are*

*The Shoulder* 13 | Hūmērus, i., m.

*The Mid-Back* | Dorsum, i., n.

*The Side* 14 | Lātus, èris, n.

*In the Breast is*

*The Bosom* 15 | Sīnus, ûs, m.

*The Dug* | Mamma, æ, f.

*which bears*

*A Nipple* | Päpilla, æ, f.

*Under the Breast are*

*The Belly* | Venter, ris, m.

*The Navel* | Umbilicus, i., m.

*Below which are*

*The lower Belly* | Abdōmen, īnis, n.

*The Grains* | Inguen, īnis, n.

	<i>In the binder Part of the Abdomen are</i>
<i>The Loins</i>	Lumbus, i, m.
	<i>At the lower End is</i>
<i>The Breach</i>	Pōdex, īcis, m. or   Anus, i, m.
	<i>Whose two Sides are called</i>
<i>The Buttocks</i>	Nātes, īum, pl. f.
	<i>Of the Limbs.</i>
<i>The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow</i>	
	<i>is called</i>
<i>The Arm</i> 18	Brāchium, i, n.
	<i>The Place where we bend our ARM is called</i>
<i>The Elbow</i> 19	Cūbitus, i, m.
	<i>The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is</i>
	<i>called</i>
<i>The Fore-Arm</i>	<sup>2</sup>
<i>The Wrist</i> 20	Lācertus, i, m.
	<i>All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends</i>
	<i>of the Fingers is called</i>
<i>The Hand</i>	Mānus, ūs, f.
	<i>The HAND being closed is</i>
<i>The Fist</i> 21	Pugnus, i, m.
	<i>The HAND being spread open is</i>
<i>The Palm of the Hand</i>	Palma, x, f.

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<sup>2</sup> Called Carpus, i, m.

## VOCABULARY.

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### Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, <i>icis</i> , m.
The Finger	24	Digitus, <i>i</i> , m.

### On the FINGER is

A Nail below		Unguis, <i>is</i> , m.
The Hip, or Haunch is		Coxa, <i>æ</i> , f.
The Thigh 25 which reaches to		Or, Coxendix, <i>icis</i> , f.
The Knee 26		Femur, <i>oris</i> , n.

### The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham 27		Poples, <i>itis</i> , m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is		
The Leg		Crūs, <i>crūris</i> , n.

### The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg 29		Sūra, <i>æ</i> , f.
The Foot is 30		Pes, <i>pēdis</i> , m.

### The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep 30		1 <sup>2</sup>
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### The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot 32		Planta, <i>æ</i> , f.
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### The FOOT bath

A Toe		3
The great Toe is 31		Hallux, <i>ūcis</i> , m. Or, Hallus, <i>i</i> , m.

<sup>2</sup> Called Tarsus, *i*, m.

<sup>3</sup> Called Digitus Pedis.

*In which PARTS are*

Skin	Cūtis, iſ, f.
Fleſh	Cāro, carnis, f.
A Muscle	Musculus, i, w.
A Vein	Vēna, x, f.
An Artery	Artēria, x, f.
A Humour	Hūmor, ūris, m.
A Nerve, or Sinew	Nervus, i, m.
Fat or Grease	Adeps, īpis, d.
A Bone in which is	Os, ossis, n
Marrow	Mēdulla, x, f.
A Membrane, or thin Skin	Membrāna, x, f.

*Between the BONES is*

A Grifſte	Cartilāgo, īnis, f.
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*The inward Parts of the Body are*

The Bowels	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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*In the HEAD is*

The Brain	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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*In the BREAST are*

The Heart	Cor, cōrdis, m.
The Lungs or Lights	Pulmo, ūnis, m.

*In the BELLY is*

The Paunch	Alvus, i, f.
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*In which are*

The Stomach	Ventriculus, m.
With the Mouth of the	Stōmāchus, i, m.
The Guts	[Stomach] Intestīna, ūrum, pl. n.

## VOCABULARY.

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*The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with  
A Cawl* | Omentum, i, n.

*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lies  
The Liver* | Jēcur, ūris, n.  
Or, Jēciñoris.

*As on the Left Side lies  
The Spleen, or Milt* | Splen, ēnis, n.

*Then there are  
The two Reins, or Kidneys* | Ren, rēnis, m.  
*And the Bladder (of Piss)* | Vēsica, x, f.

## XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300; divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

*The Bones of the Head are*

**T**HE Skull 1  
The Cheek Bone 2  
Or, Jaw Bone  
With 32 Teeth 3

C<sup>RĀNIUM</sup>, i, n.  
Maxilla, æ, f.  
Or, Māla, æ, f.  
Dens, tis, m.

*BONES of the BODY are*

The Back Bone 4  
which hath 34  
Joints, or turning Bones  
24 Ribs 5 [6]  
And the 2 Shoulder Blades  
The Shin Bone 7

Vertebræ, ārum, pl. f.  
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.  
Scāpula, æ, f.  
Tibia, æ, f.

# VOCABULARY.

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The Humeurs of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, iinis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	"
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body	Excrements, orum, pl. n.
are	
Sweat	Sudor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

Bilis Atra.

## XIII. Of DISEASES.



The Body is subject to

A Wound  
A Sore, or Ulcer  
A Disease  
Death

V Ulnas, ēris, n.  
Ulcus, ēris, n.  
Morbus, i, m.  
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke  
A Stripe or Blow  
A Wale on the Flesh after  
Whipping is

Pläga, æ, f.  
Verber, ēris, n.  
Vibex, īcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, īcis, f.

## DISEASES are

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tuffis, is, f.
<i>An Hydrophy,</i> <i>Or Dropsy</i>	Hydrops, ūpis, m.
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calculus, i, m.

*The Physician* Mēdicus, i, m.

*For the curing of DISEASES gives*  
Physick 2 Mēdicina, æ, f.

## He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdiūm, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

*When there is no DISEASE, there is*

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ḡris, n.

\* This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any Part.

## XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

A MIND  
Reason  
WILL

Mens, tis, f.  
Or, "Animus, i, m.  
Ratio, onis, f.  
Volutas, atis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND

are

Love  
Hatred  
Joy  
Pleasure  
Hope  
Desire  
Fear  
Dread  
Shame  
Anger  
Or Rage  
Envy

Amor, oris, m.  
Odium, i, n.  
Gaudium, i, n.  
Voluptas, atis, f.  
Spes, ei, f.  
Desiderium, i, n.  
Timor, oris, m.  
Metus, us, m.  
Pudor, oris, m.  
Ira, ze, f.  
Furor, oris, m.  
Invidia, ze, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or  
Hunger

Fames, is, f.

Want of Drink, or  
Thirst

Sitis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth  
Leanness

Macces, ei, f.

## Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, öpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, i, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, öris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ēris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, čris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nēgōtium, i, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Officiūm, i, n.

## Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, i, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, z, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, i, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lăbor, öris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fides, ei, f.
<i>From Delay to do these Things cometh</i>	Mōra, z, f.
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.

## XV. OF MEATS and DRINKS.



*For the Maintenance of the BODY there is*

**P**rovision or Plenty  
Food or MEAT  
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions  
of MEAT and DRINK  
for Men, is called  
Food, or any Thing that  
is eaten with Bread  
(especially Fish) is*

**C**opia, æ, f.  
Cibæ, i, m.  
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.  
Or, Annōna, æ, f.  
Opsōniūm, i, n.

## For EATING there is

Bread	Pānis, is m.
Butter	Butyram, i, n.
Cheese	Cāscus, i, m.
<i>Besides what The Butcher Sells in The Shambles Beef</i>	Lānius, i, m.
	Mācellum, i, n.

## Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating,

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Name of Butcher's Meat by  
two Words, as

<sup>2</sup> Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro Ovina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
<sup>2</sup> Venison	Cāro Fērīna

<sup>2</sup> Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's**Luncheon**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine* 3*which bath**Dreggs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eateth of**Dainties, or good Cheer**A Mess or Dish of Meat  
borne to the Table**A Morsel or Mouthful, is**A Baker**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*<sup>1</sup> *Pulmentum, i, n.*  
*Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.*  
*Condimentum, i, n.**"Olēum, i, n.**"Acētum, i, n.**Eating a Meal is**Jentāculum, i, n.**Prandium, i, n.**Cœna, æ, f.**Mērenda, æ, f.**For DRINKING there is**Cervicia, æ, f.**Vinum, i, n.**Fæx, faecis, f.**Convivium, i, n.**"Epūlum, i, n.**Hospes, itis, m. & f.**Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.**Daps, dāpis, f.**Ferculum, i, n.**Buccæa, æ, f.**Bread is made by**Pistor, òris, m.**Meat is dressed by**Cōquus, i, m.**Pōpīna, æ, f.*

<sup>2</sup> These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the Romans to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

A Vintner or Alehouse Man selletb Wine or Ale in	Caupo, ónis, m. Caupóna, æ, f.
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## XVI. Of APPAREL.



For CLOTHING of the Boay.

THE Taylor  
maketh with  
Thread  
And a Needle  
of  
Cloth  
A Garment

S Artor, óris, m.  
Filum, i, n.  
"Acus, ús, f.  
Pannus, i, m.  
Vestis, is, f.

*On the HEAD is worn**An Hat or Cap* 3

'Pileum, i, n.

Or, Pilus, i, m.

Or, Galerus, i, m.

*A Peruuke or Perriwig* 4

Calendrum, i, n.

*About the Body is worn**A Close Coat*

Tunica, æ, f.

*A Great Coat*

Lacerna, æ, f.

*A Riding Coat* 5

Penula, æ, f.

*A Cloak* 6

Pallium, i, n.

*A Gown* 7

Toga, æ, f.

*You may call in Latin**Breeches* 8

Femoralia, um, pl. n.

*Stockings* 9

Tibialia, um, pl. n.

*are tied with**A Garter*

Periscelis, idis, f.

<sup>1</sup> The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pileum, Galerus, &c.

<sup>2</sup> The Romans in no respect differ more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or Fasciae, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Femoralia, Tibialia.

*A Shoemaker* 10  
*makeris*  
*A Shoe* 11  
*A Buskin, or High Shoe*  
*A Sock*  
*A Slipper*  
*A Boot, or Greave* 12  
*A Spur is* 13  
*A Button or Buckle*  
*Shoe String or Shoe Latchet*  
*String or Point*  
*Girdle*  
*A Filler*  
*A Thin Sash*  
*Or, Swaddling Band*

Sūtor, ūris, m.  
Calceus, i, m.  
Cōthurnus, i, m.  
Soccus, i, m.  
<sup>1</sup> Crēpida, æ, f.  
Orcēa, æ, f.  
Calcar, āris, n.  
Fibūla, æ, f.  
Corrigia, æ,  
Līgūla, æ, f.  
Cingūlum, i, n.  
Vitta, æ, f.  
Fascia, æ, f.

*On the FINGER is put*

*A Ring*

{ Annūlus, i, m.

\* This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

## XVII. Of BUILDINGS.



A Building

| A Des, is, f.

*Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as*

*An House*

Dōmus, ūs, & ī, f.

*A Cot or Cottage 1*

Căsa, æ, f.

*Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as*

*A Palace 2*

Pälā:ium, i, n.

*A Fort or Castle 3*

Arx, cis, f.

*A Tower 4*

Turris, is, f.

*Or, for Religious Worship*

*A Temple 5*

Templum, i, n.

*An Altar 6*

Ara, æ, f.

*Or, Altare, is, n.*

For

# VOCABULARY

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*For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health*

A Stove	Hypōcaustum, i., n.
A Bath, or Bagnio	Balnēum, i., n.

*For selling of Goods in, there is*

A Shop	Officīna, æ, f.
--------	-----------------

*. For Passage they make*

A Way	Via, æ, f.
A Path	Callis, is, m.

*For walking in there is*

A Portico, or Piazza	Porticus, ūs, f.
A Court or Yard	Atrium, i., n.

*For Passage over the Water there is*

A Bridge	Pons, tis, m.
----------	---------------

*For Passage for foul Water there is*

A Common Shore	Clōāca, æ, f.
----------------	---------------

*In a Building there is*

A Wall	Pāres, ētis, m.
A Column or Pillar	Cōlumna, æ, f.
A Chink or Cranny	Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner	Angūlus, i., m.

*Parts of the House are*

The Gate	Jānūa, æ, f.
Or, the Outer Door	Fōres, ūm, f.
The Door	Ostīum, i., n.
Folding Doors	Valvæ, ārum, f.

*You go over*

The Threshold of the Door into	Līmen, ūnis, n.
The Hall	Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Trīclīniūm, i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cūlīna, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promtūārium, i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any Thing in</i>	Armārium, i, n.
<i>By a Step or Stair you go into</i>	Grădus, ūs, m.
<i>The Bed Chamber in which is</i>	Cūbīculum, i, n.
<i>A Study</i>	Mūsēum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Cœnacūlum, i, n.
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	<sup>1</sup> Cāmēra, æ, f.
	Or, Fornix, īcis, f.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	<sup>2</sup> Cāmīnus, i, m.
	Or, Fōcus, i, m.
<i>On the Outside of the House appears</i>	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	<sup>3</sup> Pergūla, æ, f.
<i>The Widow</i> 13	Fēnestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	Culmen, īnis, n.
	Or, Fastīgium, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis  
Gaudes, si Cameram percustus forte. Horace.

<sup>2</sup> See (if you please) Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicum, under the Word *Caminus*.

<sup>3</sup> Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

# VOCABULARY.

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*An House is supported by*

<i>Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have*

<i>Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>Hinge</i>	Cardo, inis, d.
<i>Chain</i>	Cātēna, æ, f.
<i>Bar, or Bolt</i>	Obex, icis, d.
<i>Lock</i>	Or, Pessūlus, i, m.
	Séra, æ, f.

*Which is opened by*

<i>A Key</i>	Clāvis, is, f.
--------------	----------------

*Under the House is*

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
-----------------	--------------

*Out-Houses are*

<i>A Stall or Stable in which is</i>	Stābūlum, i, n.
<i>A Crip or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i>	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy, or House of Of-</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i>	Pūteus, i, m.

*A Company of Houses are*

<i>A Street or Row</i>	Vicus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppidum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

*To a City or Town belong*

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mūrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Moenia, um, pl. n.

<i>A Market, or Place where Courts are kept</i>	Forum, i, n.
<i>A Building is made by</i>	
<i>A Workman 16 who cutteth.</i>	Fäber, ri, m..
<i>A Plank</i>	Planca, æ, f.
<i>A Board with an</i>	Täbula, æ, f.
<i>Ax, or Hatchet 17 He useth also</i>	Sécūris, is, f.
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet 18</i>	Mallēus, i, m..
<i>A Saw 19</i>	Serra, æ, f.
<i>A File</i>	Līma, æ, f.
<i>A Wedge 20</i>	Cūneus, i, m..
<i>A Square</i>	Norma, æ, f.
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	Vectis, is, m..
<i>Glue</i>	Glüten, īnis, n..
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	Clāvus, i, m..
<i>A Brick is</i>	Läter, ēris, m..
<i>A Smith worketh Iron upon</i>	
<i>An Anvil</i>	Incus, ūdis, f..

\* This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

## XVIII. Of HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary  
for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or  
HOUSEHOLD STUFF  
A whole Set of any Things  
whereby one is furnished,  
it

S<sup>U</sup>pellex, cūlis, f.

\* Instrumentum, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum, Rusticum,  
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For

For dressing of Victuals there are

A Pot 1	Olla, æ, f.
A Cauldron or Kettle 2 which bath	Lēbes, ētis, m.
A Cover or Lid 3	Opercūlum, i, n.
A Frying Pan 4	Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A Pair of Bellows 5	Follis, is, m.
---------------------	----------------

For taking up Coals

A Pair of Tongs 6	Forceps, īpis, d.
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For giving a Light there are

A Lamp or Light 7	Lūcerna, æ, f.
A Flambeau or Torch	Or Lampas, ādis, f.
A Candle 8 which is put into	Fax, fācis, f.
A Candlestick 9	Candēla, æ, f.
Or Lantborn, or Lantern	[10] Candelābrum, i, n. Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Foot-stool, or low Seat	Scābellum, i, n.]
A Bench or Form	Scānum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

A Chair 11	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cushion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

A Cradle 12	Cūnē, arum, pl. f.
A Bed 13	Lectus, i, m.

# VOCABULARY.

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For putting Things upon there are

A Table 14 on which are put	Mensa, æ, f.
A Table Cloth 15	Mantile, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Täpes, etis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife 16	Culter, tri, m.
------------	-----------------

There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

A Vessel	Vas, vatis, n.
A Sheath or Case	Thëca, æ, f.
A Sack or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purse	Crümëna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vägïna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and  
are made of Wood, are

A Box 17	Pyxis, idis, f.
A Coffer or Chest	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrinium, i, n.
A Basket 18	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of  
Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities  
of Liquid Things, are

A Jar 19	Dolium, i, n.
A great Wine Vessel	<sup>1</sup> Cädus, i, m.
Another something less than the Cädus	<sup>2</sup> Amphöra, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Some count this to have held about as much as  
our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts).

<sup>2</sup> This some reckon to have been about the Big-  
ness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons,  
or 36 Quarts.

Small

*Small Vessels for holding Water, are*

A Pitcher	Urcēus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail	Sītūla, æ, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are*

A Dish	Dīscus, i, m.
A deep Dish, or Platter	Pūtēna, æ, f.
A Trencher	i

*Drinking Vessels are.*

Any Kind of Cup	Pōcūlum, i, n.
Bowl or Goblet	Pātēra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or a Bottle	i
A Drinking Glass *	
Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug	Ansa, æ, f.

*Salt is put into*

A Salt-seller	Sālinum, i, n.
---------------	----------------

*For the Adornment of a Room there are.*

Tapestry Hangings	Aulēa, örum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	Imāgo, inis, f.
A Looking-glass	Or Simūlācrum, i, n. Spēcūlum, i, n.

\* You may call it Quādra, æ, f.  
• Cālix Vitrēus.

*For cleaning of a Room they use  
A Broom, or Besom | Scōpa, æ, f.*

*And they throw over the Room to keep it clean  
Saw-dust | Scobs, ðbis, f.*

*For the holding of Urine there is  
A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.*

## XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



*HOUSE and LAND out of Town is*

**T**HE Country | **R** U S, rūris, n.  
*A Country Farm* 1 | Villa, æ, f.  
Or, Prædium, i, n.

**L A N D** is

*A Court, or Plat* | Arēa, æ, f.  
*A Field* 2 | Ager, gri, m.

*Land*

*Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is*  
*A Garden* | Hortus, i, m.

*Land for FRUIT TREES is*  
*An Orchard* | Pōmārium, i, n.

*Land for CORN is*  
*Arable Land* | Arvum, i, n.  
*Or Land fit for Plowing*

*Land for HAY is*  
*A Meadow* | Prātum, i, n.

*Land for BEASTS is*  
*Pasture-Ground* | Pascūa, īrum, pl. n.

*Land is tilled by*  
*An HUSBANDMAN* | Agrīcola, x, m.  
*The Plowman* 3 | Arātor, īris, m.  
*breaks up the Earth with*  
*A Plow* 4 | Arātrum, i, n.

*Parts of the Plow are*  
*The Plow Tail or Handle* 5 | Stīva, x, f.  
*The Plow-Share* 6 | Vōmis  
& Vōmer, īris, m.

<sup>3</sup> Rus is understood.

<sup>2</sup> Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues  
& pascua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

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*By the Plow is made**A Furrow* | Sulcus, i, m.*The Husbandman soweth**Sud* | Sēmen, īnis, n.*The Ground is made even with**An Harrow, or Rake* 7 | Rastrum, i, n.

Pl. Rastrī, īrum, m.

*When the Corn looks yellow, then comes**The Harvest* | Mēllis, is, f.*Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called**Hay* | Fœnum, i, n.*which is put into**A Barn* 8 | Horrēum, i, n.*A Garden is looked after by**A GARDENER* | <sup>2</sup>*Who maketh for Defence of the Garden**An Hedge* | Sēpes, is, f.*with a**Bramble or Bryar* | Sentis, is, m.*To Husbandry also belong**A Sieve* 9 | Crībrum, i, n.*A Sickle or Scythe* 10 | Falx, cis, f.*A Spade* 11 | Līgo, īnis, m.*A Fork* 12 | Furca, æ, f.<sup>1</sup> Also a *Wint-Cellar*.<sup>2</sup> Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For

*For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is  
A Cart or Waggon 13 | Plaustrum, i, n.*

<i>An heavy Body is</i>	
<i>A Burthen</i>	"Onus, ēris, n.
<i>A Weight</i>	Pondus, ēris, n.

*For TRAVELLING or Going  
A Journey*

<i>there is</i>	ilter, itinēris, n.
-----------------	---------------------

*A Coach or Chariot 14 | Currus, ūs, m.*

*He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called  
A Coachman or Carter*

<i>who useth</i>	Aurīga, æ, m, & f.
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*A Whip, or Goad*

Stimūlus, i, m.
-----------------

*To a COACH or WAGGON belong*

*A Pole*

Tēmo, ūnis, m.
----------------

*An Axle-tree 16*

Axis, is, m.
--------------

*A Wheel 17*

Rōta, æ, f.
-------------

*A Spoke*

Rādius, i, m.
---------------

*For the BEASTS are*

*A Yoke*

Jūgum, i, n.
--------------

*The Reins*

Hābēna, æ, f.
---------------

*A Pack or Fardel*

Or Lōrum, i, n.
-----------------

*is carried in*

Sarcīna, æ, f.
----------------

*Borsers or Pack Saddles*

Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.
------------------------

## XX. Of SOCIETIES.



*Men join together into*

A Family  
A CORPORATION  
A KINGDOM  
A SCHOOL  
A CHURCH

Familia, *æ*, f.  
Civitas, *tis*, f.  
Regnum, *i*, n.  
Schola, *æ*, f.  
<sup>2</sup> Ecclesia, *æ*, f.

*In a FAMILY are*

An Husband 1  
A Wife 2  
The Lord, or Master  
The Lady, or Dame  
The Master  
The Mistres

Vir, *ri*, m.  
Uxor, *öris*, f.  
Dominus, *i*, m.  
Domina, *æ*, f.  
Herus, *i*, m.  
Hera, *æ*, f.

<sup>2</sup> It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

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*A Man Servant* Fāmūlus, i, m.  
*An Handmaid, or Maid.* Ancilla, æ, f.

*Servant* 4

*In Marriage* Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

*A Wife bringeth*

*A Dowry or Portion* | Dos, dōtis, f.

*In a CORPORATION are*

*A Citizen* Cīvis, is, m. & f.  
*A Magistrate* 5 Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

*In a KINGDOM are*

*A KING* 6 Rex, rēgis, m.

*A QUEEN* 7 Rēgīna, æ, f.

*The PEOPLE* Pōpūlus, i, m.

*The KING bath*

*A Crown* 8 Cōrōna, æ, f.

*A Sceptre* 9 Sceptrum, i, n.

*A Throſe* 10 Thrōnus, i, m.

Or, Sōlium, i, n.

*The PEOPLE are*

*The Nobles* Prōcēres, um, pl. m.

*The Commonalty* 11 Plebs, plēbis, f.

*The Rabble* Vūlgus, i, m. &c n.

*A Company of People is*

*A Tribe* Trībus, ūs, f.

*A Rout* Turba, æ, f.

*A Nation* Gens, tis, f.

Or, Nātio, ūnis, f.

## XXI. The SCHOOL.

*In*

**A** School 1  
are  
*A Master*  
*A SCHOLAR* 3

**S**Chōla, æ, f.  
Mägister, tri, m.  
Discipulus, i, m.

*Men declare their Thoughts by  
Speech, or Discourse*      | Sermo, ðnis, m.

*In Speech there are*

A Letter  
A Syllable  
A Word

| Littera, æ, f.  
Sylläba, æ, f.  
Verbum, i, n.

*Speech is*

A Fable or Tale	Fäbūla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jeſt	Jōcus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

*Speech written down is*

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4*	Liber, ri, m.

*A Book bath*

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, òris, m.
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Página, æ, f.

*A Writer is*

A Poet who writeth	Pöēta, æ, m.
One single Verse	Versus, ús, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, īnis, n.

*For Writing they use*

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpis, æ, f.
Paper 9	' Papyrus, i, f. Or, Charta, æ, f.

\* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

<sup>1</sup> It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*; of which Paper was formerly made.

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## *A Pen bath*

*A Slit* Crēna, æ, f.

*and is made by*

*A Pen-knife* 10

*The make*

*A Line*

*By a Rule*

Crēna, æ, f.

\* Scalpēllum, i, n.

Līnēa, æ, f.

Rēgūla, æ, f.

## *If Care is not taken, they make*

*A Fault in Writing* Mendum, i, n.

*A Blot*

Or, Menda, æ, f.

Lītūra, æ, f.

## *For Correction the Master bath*

*A Rod* Virga, æ, f.

Or, a Ferula

Ferūla, æ, f.

\* This is a Diminutive of Scalprum. Sustonius calls a Pen-knife Scalprum Librarium.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or  
Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS in the CHURCH are

Jesus  
Christ  
An Apostle  
A Bishop  
A Priest  
An Elder  
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, m.  
Christus, ūs, i, m.  
\*Apōstōlus, i, m.  
Episcōpus, i, m.  
\* Sacerdo, ūtis, m. & f.  
Presbyter, i, m.  
Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP of GOD is  
Religion

\* Religio, ūnis, f.

In

*In the Church there is*

A Pulpit 3

Out of which

The Preacher

preacheth

A Sermon

Or, readeth

The Bible

The Testament

The Gospel

*In the Church Yard 4*

there is

A Grave 5

A Monument 6

A Funeral 7

\* Suggestum, i., n.

\* Concionator, oris, m.

\* Concio, onis, f.

Biblia, orum, pl. n.

Testamentum, i., n.

Evangeliūm, i., n.

\* Sepulcreum, i., n.

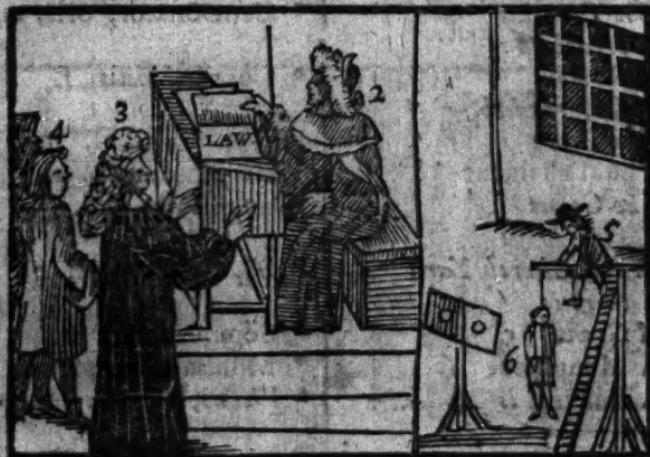
\* Sepulcrum, i., n.

\* Monimentum, i., n.

\* Funus, eris, n.

\* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (\*) before them.

## XXIII. Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.



*In GOVERNMENT there are*

**A** Law 1  
An Example

**L** Ex, ēgis, f.  
Exemplum, i, n.

*In Law there are*

*A Judge* 3  
*A Counsellor* 3  
*A Witness* 4

Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.  
Consul̄tor, ūris, m.  
Testis, is, m. & f.

*The Judge bath for Writing*

*A Secretary, or Scribe* | Scriba, æ, m.

*For speaking publickly*

*A Cryer*

| Præco, ōhis, m.

For

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*For executing the Sentence*

<i>A Hangman</i>	Carnifex, īcis, m.
<i>Or, Jack Ketch</i> 5	

<i>The Law commands to give every Thing</i>	
<i>Right, or Due</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Worth, or Price</i>	Pretium, i, n.

*The Law also gives*

<i>Punishment</i>	Pœna, x, f.
<i>To Those who are guilty of</i>	

*Vice*

*A Vicious Deed is*

<i>A Fault</i>	Culpa, x, f.
<i>A Crime</i>	Crimes, īnis, n.
<i>Villany</i>	Scelus, ēris, n.

*A Crime is*

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>	Dolus, i, m.
<i>A Lie</i>	Mendacium, i, n.
<i>Fraud</i>	Fraus, dis, f.
<i>Lewdness</i>	Luxus, ūs, m.
<i>Theft</i>	Furtum, i, n.

*Persons guilty of Crimes are*

<i>An Adulterer</i>	Adulter, ēri, m.
<i>A Robber or Cut-throat</i> 6	Latro, ḍonis, m.
<i>A Thief</i> 6	Fur, füris, m.
<i>A Whore</i>	Mēretrix, īcis, f.

*Punishments are*

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, nēcis, f.
<i>Dishonour, or Degrading.</i>	Ignōmīnia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ēris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, ēris, m.

*Sometimes the Judge giveth*

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnia, æ, f.
---------------	--------------

*They who practise*

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Premium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, st̄pis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ūris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace.</i>	Dēcus, ūris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, ēdis, £
<i>Money</i>	Pēcūnia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or  
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.



*The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called*

**W**AR. | **B**ELLUM, i., n.

*The being without mutual Opposition*

**P**eace. | **P**AX, pācis, f.

*In Peace, there is*

**Agreement**

**Concordia**, æ, f.

**A League**

**Fædus**, ēris, n.

**Quiet**

**Quies**, tis, f.

**Leisure**

**Otium**, i., n.

**Play**

**Lūdus**, i., m..

*But in War there is.*

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Pēriculum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lia, lītis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>	Jurgium, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmoltus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	Prælium, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidiae, arum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernicies, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exūtium, i, n.
<i>Or Penury</i>	Pénūria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror after the Fight hath</i>	Victor, ḍoris, m.
<i>A Victory</i>	Victoriæ, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

*As on the other Side there is.*

<i>Flight</i>	Fūga, æ, f.
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*Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are.*

<i>A Leader or Captain</i>	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i>	Tūbīcen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer who beareth</i>	Vexillarius, i, m.
<i>An Ensign or Standard</i>	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	Miles, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a Beginner at any Business</i>	Tīro, ḍonis, m.

*A Horse-*

*A Horseman* 3

Eques, ītis, m.

*A Footman* 4

Pēdes, ītis, m.

*who hath*

*A Companion*

Cōmes, ītis, m. & f.

*A Guardian*

Custos, ūdis, m. & f.

*The whole Body of Force is called*

*An Army*

Exercitus, ūs, m.

*A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence*

*Arms, or Weapons*

Arma, ūrum, pl. n.

*Offensive Arms are*

*A Club*

Fūstis, is, m.

*A Staff or Stick*

Bācūlus, i, m.

*A Sword* 6

Or, Bācūlum, i, n.

*A Spear or Lance* 7

Enfis, is, m.

*A Dart or Javelin*

Or, Glādius, i, m.

*A Sling*

Hasta, æ, f.

*An Arrow*

Jācūlum, i, n.

*which is shot out of*

Funda, æ, f.

*A Bow* 8

Sāgitta, æ, f.

*A Quiver of Arrows*

Arcus, ūs, m.

Phārētra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be*

Tēlum, i, n.

*thrown with the Hand,*

*as a Dart, &c. is called*

*A Point of a Sword, or*

Mūcro, ūnis, m.

*other Weapon*

Or, Cūspis, ūdis, f.

*Defensive Arms are*

A Helmet	Gälēa, æ, f.
Or, Head-piece 9, which bears	Or, Caslis, īdis, f.
A Crest 10	Crista, æ, f.
A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail	Lōrica, æ, f.
A Buckler or Shield 11	Clypēus, i, m.
	Or, Scūtum, i, m.

*Instruments of Music used in War, are*

A Trumpet 2	Tūba, æ, f.
A Drum	Tympānum, i, m.

XXV. OF SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

**A** Boat 1  
Of the greater Kind is  
**A Ship** 2

**C** Ymba, x, f.  
Navis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom  
The Keel 3  
At the Fore End  
The Stem or Prona.

Cārīna, x, f.  
Prōra, x, f.

<i>At the Hind End</i>		
<i>The Stern or Poop</i>	5	Puppis, is, f.
<i>For steering it</i>		
<i>The Helm or Rudder</i>	6	Clavus, i, m.

<i>Rooms are</i>		
<i>The Hatches or Decks</i>		Föri, örum, pl. m.,

*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood, are*

<i>An Oar</i>	19	Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	8	Mātus, i, m.

*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth, are*

<i>A Sail</i>	9.	Vēlum, i, n.
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*Sails are*

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11	1
<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12	2
<i>The Mizen Sail</i>	13	3
<i>The Top Sail</i>	14	4

<i>The Cross piece to which the sails are fastened, is called</i>		
<i>The Sail Yard</i>	10	Antenna, æ, f.

<i>For staying of the Ship there is</i>		
<i>An Anchor</i>	15	Anchor, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Called Acatium, i, n.

<sup>2</sup> Called Dolon, önis, m.

<sup>3</sup> Called Epīdrōmus, i, m.

<sup>4</sup> Called Suppāra, örum, pl. n..

For

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For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,  
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Streamers of a Ship	16	Aplustria, um, pl. n.
The Flag	5	

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope	17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable or great Rope		<sup>2</sup> Rūdens, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot or Steersman of a Ship.		Gūbernātor, ḫoris, m.
A Seaman or Mariner	18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower	19	Rēmex, īgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley		Rēmīgium, ī, n.
The Seats where the Rowers sit		Tranītra, ḫorum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is.		Rākis, is, f.

- <sup>1</sup> Called Vexillum Navāle.
- <sup>2</sup> Funis is understood, which was also antiently used in the Feminine Gender.

## XXVI. Of TIME.

### TIME is.

A N Hour	H Ora, æ, f.
A Day	Dīes, ēi, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdōmas, ādis, f.
A Month	Mensis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēculum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

The Dawning of the Day, or Day-break	Diluculum, i., n.
The Morning	Mâne, n. Undeclin'd.
Noon Tide or Mid Day	Meridies, ei, m.
The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight	Crepusculum, i., n.
The Evening	Vesper, is, n.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

To-morrow	Cras, n. Undeclin'd.
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In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

* Sunday	†
Or, The Day of the Sun	2
Monday	2
Or, The Day of the Moon	3
Tuesday	3
Or, Tuisco's Day.	4
Wednesday	4
Or, Woden's Day	5

\* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in Latin	
* Dies Dominicus.	3 Dies Javis.
Or Dies Solis.	6 Dies Veneris.
* Dies Lunæ	7 Dies Sabbati.
* Dies Martis	Or Dies Saturni
* Dies Mercurii.	

Thursday.

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

*The Year is divided into Four Parts, called*

<i>The Spring</i>	Vēr. vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, ãtis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf.</i>	Antumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	H̄yems, ēmis, f.

## XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

### A THING IN

<i>C</i> omely, or handsome	P <u>U</u> lcher, ra, rum.
<i>Acceptable</i>	Grātus, a, um.
<i>Wonderful</i>	Mīrus, a um.
<i>Vain</i>	Vānus, a, um.
<i>Troublesome</i>	Mōlestus, a, um.
<i>Whole</i>	Tōtus, a, um.
<i>Torn</i>	Lācer, ra, rum.
<i>What a Thing is it</i>	Quālis, is, e.
<i>Such</i>	Tālis, is, e.

### A Thing as to its Weight is

<i>Heavy, grievous,</i>	Grāvis, is, e.
<i>Light</i>	Lēvis, is, e.

### If you compare one Thing to another

<i>Divers, various</i>	Vārius, a, um.
<i>Like</i>	Sīmilis, is, e.
<i>Unlike</i>	Dissīmilis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Motion is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e.
Strong, earnest	Vēhēmens, tis.
Swift, quick	Cēler, ēris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tārdus, a, um.

*A Sign is*

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or Fals	Falsus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dūbius, a, um.

*The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is*

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um.
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um.

*A Part is*

Great	Māgnus, a, um.
Or Little	Pārvus, a, um.

*Nature is*

Fruitful	Uber, ēris.
Or Barron	Stē̄ilis, is, e.

*A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is*

New	Nōvus, a, um.
Old	Vērus, ēris.

*As to its Seasonableness, it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um.
Or unripe	Immātūrus, a, um.

The

## THE CARDINAL, OR CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by Quot, as  
How many | Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One	Unus, a, um.
Two	Dūo, æ, o.
Three	Tres, tres, tria.
Four	Quātūor, Undeclined.
Five	Quinque, Undeclined.
Six	Sex, Undeclined.
Seven	Septem, Undeclined.
Eight	Octo, Undeclined.
Nine	Nōvem, Undeclined.
Ten	Dēcem, Undeclined.
Twenty	Vīgīnti, Undeclined.
Thirty	Trīgīnti, Undeclined.
An Hundred	Centum, Undeclined.
A Thousand	Mille, Undeclined.

Both | Ambo, æ, o.

Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is

The Question is made by Quōtus; as

Of what Number, or in | Quōtus, a, um.  
what Order is a Thing |

The Answer is made by

The First	Prīmus, a, um.
Or the Second	Sēcūndus, a, um.
The Third	Tertiūs, a, um.

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octavus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nonus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Medium, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

*Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,*

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Far, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frēquens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, aye</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum.
	Rārus, a, um.

*There are Twelve MONTHS.*

<i>January</i>	Jānūarius.
<i>February</i>	Febrūarius.
<i>March</i>	Martius
<i>April</i>	Aprilis
<i>May</i>	Maīos
<i>June</i>	Junius
<i>July</i>	Julius
<i>August</i>	Augustus
<i>September</i>	September, ris, re.

\* These are Nouns Adjective, *Menses*, being understood.

October.

October  
November  
December

Oktōber, ris, re.  
Növember, ris, re.  
Dēcember, ris, re.

## A PLACE is

Large or wide  
Narrow or brait

Amplus, a, um.  
Angustus, a, um.  
Or, Arctus, a, um.

## A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred  
Others are  
Prophane

Sācer, ra, rum.  
Prōfānus, a, um.

## As to its PLACING a Thing is

Convenient, or Common-	Commōdus, a, um.
diuous	
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum.
Or Left	Sinister, ra, rum.
With the Face upward	Sūpērus, a, um.
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um.

## A BODY is

Hard	Dū'us, a, um.
Or Soft	Mollis, is, e.
Strong or firm	Firmus, a, um.
Or Weak	Dēbilis, is, e.
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um.

## As to its MEASURE it is

Equal	Æquālis, is, e.
How big is it	Quāntus, a, um.
So big	Tantus, a, um.

## The L O N D O N

*Big, or great*

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tis.

*Or small, slender*

Exilis, is, e.

*Thick*

Crassus, a, um.

*Or Thin*

Tenuis, is, e.

## As to its Figure it is

*Round*

Rōtundus, a, um.

*Square*

Quadrātus, a, um.

*Straight, Right*

Rectus, a, um.

*Crooked*

Curvus, a, um.

## A Spirit is

*Good*

Bēnus, a, um.

*Or bad*

Māus, a, um.

## GOD is

*Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

## A SOUL is

*Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

## The LIGHT is

*Clear, or Bright*

Clārus, a, um.

## The SHADE is

*Dark, or Dull*

Obscūrus, a, um.

## A STAR is

*Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

*Or Wandring*

Vāgus, a, um.

## The AIR is

*Clear, not cloudy*

Sērenus, a, um.

The

*The EARTH is**Dry*| *Siccus, a, um.**RAIN is**Thick*| *Densus, a, um.*| *Or, Spissus, a, um.**A METAL is**Pure or unmixed*| *Pūrus, a, um.**A PLANT is**Tender*| *Tēner, ra, rum.**Green*| *Viridis, is, e.**Or Dry*| *Aridus, a, um.**A TREE is**High, or Tall*| *Prōcerus, a, um.**Or Low*| *Or Celsus, a, um.*| *Hūmilis, is, e.**HONEY is**Pure, sincere, not mixed  
with Wax*| *Sincērus, a, um.**An ANIMAL is**Alive*| *Vīvus, a, um.**Or Dead*| *Mortūus, a, um.**Sound, well*| *Sānus, a, um.**Or Sick, faint*| *Æger, ra, rum.**Fat*| *Pinguis, is, e.**Or Lean*| *Mācer, ra, rum.**Wakeful*| *Vigil, is, e.**Brutish*| *Brūtus, a, um.**Wild*| *Fērus, a, um.**Sometime big with Young*| *Grāvidus, a, um.*

*A Man's Head is sometimes*

<i>Bald</i>	Calvus, a, um.
<i>bis Skin</i>	
<i>Hairy, rough</i>	Hirsūtus, a, um.

*A Man's Countenance is*

<i>Cheery, merry</i>	Hilāris, is, e.
<i>Or Sorrowful</i>	Mœstus, a, um.
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	Blandus, a, um.
<i>Joyous</i>	Lætus, a, um.
<i>Or sad</i>	Tristis, is, e.

*A Man's Face is*

<i>Beautiful</i>	Formōsus, a um.
<i>Or Ugly</i>	Deformis, is, e.

*For Want of Sight a Man is*

<i>Blind</i>	Cæcus, a, um.
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*For Want of Hearing*

<i>Deaf</i>	Surdus, a, um.
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*For Want of Speech*

<i>Dumb</i>	Mūtus, a, um.
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*For Want of the Use of Hands*

<i>Maimed or Lame</i>	Mancus, a, um.
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<i>For Want of the Use of Feet, he is</i>	
<i>Lame or Halt</i>	Claudus, a, m.

*The Stomach is*

<i>Hungry, failing</i>	Jĕjūnus, a, m.
<i>Or Full, satisfied</i>	Satür, a, um.

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## A MAN is

<i>Potent or able</i>	Pōtēns, tis.
<i>Knowing</i>	Gnārus, a, um.

## As to his UNDERSTANDING, he is

<i>Wise</i>	Sāpiens, tis.
<i>Unpolished, rude</i>	Rūdis, is, e.
<i>Foolish</i>	Stultus, a, um.

## As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS, he is

<i>Bold</i>	Audax, ācīs.
<i>Valiant</i>	Fortis, is, e.
<i>Mild, meek</i>	Mītis, is, e.
<i>Or Cruel, fierce</i>	Sævus, a, um.
<i>Or Barbarous</i>	Barbārus, a, um.
<i>Chaste</i>	Castus, a, um.
<i>Or Wanton</i>	Lascīvus, a, um.
<i>Pleasant</i>	Jūcundus, a, um.
<i>Severe</i>	Sēvērus, a, um.
<i>Honest or virtuous</i>	Prōbus, a, um.
<i>Covetous</i>	Avārus, a, um.
<i>Or Prodigal</i>	Prōdigus, a, um.
<i>Holy</i>	Sanctus, a, um.
<i>Sober</i>	Sōbrius, a, um.
<i>Or Drunken</i>	Ebrīus, a, um.

## In his CONVERSATION he is

<i>Just</i>	Justus, a, um.
<i>Friendly</i>	Amīcus, a, um.

## As to his SOCIETY, he is

<i>Alone</i>	Sōlus, a, um.
<i>Or, Associate</i>	Sōcius, a, um.

F

*As to Action, he is*

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	<i>*Aläcer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or Blockish</i>	<i>Hëbes, ētis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Piger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy.</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

*To do a Work which is*

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Fäcilis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Difficilis, is, e.</i>

*After Work is done, he is*

<i>Weary</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um.</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

*As to his STATE, he is*

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dives, itis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ēris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Liber, ēra, um.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well, or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ēra, um.</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Pēlix, īcis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Miser, ēra, um.</i>

*At to his Age, he is*

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jūvēnis, is, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sēnex, sēnis.</i>

*A Man without a Garment is*

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nūdus, a, um.</i>
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*To the SIGHT, a Thing is*

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Niger, ra, rum,
<i>Red</i>	Rüber, ra, rum.

*To the TASTE, it is*

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	"Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	"Acer, acris, acro.

*To the SMELL, it is*

<i>Sweet-scented</i>	Suāvis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

*To the TOUCH, a Thing is*

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Æquos, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or. Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ēra, ērum.

PROVISION is

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vilis, is, e.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Publick</i>	Publīcus, a, um.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, n, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some one BOY will learn

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris.
<i>Than</i>	
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ēra, ērum.

## XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

*A Thing is said*

**T**O be  
To act or do  
Or to suffer

**E**sse, sui.  
Agere, ēgi, actum.  
Pati, passus sum.

*That which Is, uses*

To become  
To continue or abide

Fieri, factus sum.  
Manere, mansu, mansum.

*To Act is*

To move  
To frame or fashion  
To form  
To put  
To begin to all

Movere, mōvi, mōtum.  
Fingere, finxi, fictum.  
Formare, avi, atum.  
Ponere, posui, pōsum.  
Cēpisse, cēpi, coptum.

*The Actions of G O D, to the World, are*

To create  
To preserve or keep it  
To manage or rule  
To bless or make happy

Crēare, avi, atum.  
Servāre, avi, atum.  
Rēgēre, rexī, rectum.  
Bēare, avi, atum.

*Bodies which give Light use*

To arise  
To shine  
To glister or Twinkle

Orīri, ortus sum.  
Lūcere, luxi—  
Micāre, micui—

\* It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

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## Fire uses

To burn or to be kindled	Ardere, arsi, arsum.
To burn or scorch	"Urere, ussi, ussum."

## Water uses

To flow	Fluere, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervere, fiervi—

## A Cloud

To rain	Pluere, plui—
To thunder	Tonare, tonui, tonitum.

## The Wind

To blow	flare, flavi, flatum.
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## The Sea

To roar	Frémere, frémui, frémí.
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## A Plant uses

To grow	Crescere, crèvi, crènum.
To flourish or blossom	Florere, florui —
To wither or fade	Marcere, marcui —

## An Insect uses

To creep	Rēpere, repsi, reptum.
Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle	Serpere, serpsi, serpentum.
Or, as a Flea, to skip or jump.	Salire, salui, saltum.

## A Bird uses

To fly	Volare, avi, atum.
To sing	Canere, cecini, cantum.

## A Fish

*To swim*

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

## A BULLOCK

*To low*

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

## A Hog

*To grunt*

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Sheep

*To bleat*

| Bälāre, avi, atum.

## An Ass

*To bray*

| Rūdēre, rudi—

## An Horse

*To neigh*

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Lion

*To roar*

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

## A Wolf

*To howl*

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

## A Dog

*To bark.*

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

## A Man uses

*To be born*

| Nasci, nātus sum—

*To live*

| Vivēre, vixi, victus,

*To sense, or feel*

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

*To be able*

| Posse, pōtui.

To

To be well, or strong  
To pine, or languish  
To die

Välere, välui, vältum.  
Languere, langei—  
Mōri, mortuus sum.

*To the Senses Things use*

To be open or plain  
To be clear  
To lie fair, to appear  
Or, to lie hid, to lurk

Pätēre, pätüi—  
Liquēre, liqui, seldom used  
Pärēre, parui, paritum.  
Lätēre, latui, latitum

*A Man by the Sense of Sight uses*

To see a Thing

| Vidiere, vidi, visum.

*By the Sense of Hearing.*

To hear

| Audire, ivi, itum.

*By the Sense of Smelling.*

To smell

| "Odorāri, ödoratus sum.

*By the Sense of Tasting.*

To taste

| Gustare, avi, atum.

*By the Sense of Touching.*

To touch

| Tangere, tētigi, tactum.

Things are also perceived by the Ear.

To sound

Söñare sönui, sönitum.

To make a Noise

Strépere, strepu, strepitum.

To crack, or give a Crack

Crépāre, crepu, crepitum.

*By the Smell.*

To smell, or cast a Smell | "Olere, olui, olitum.

*By the Taste.*

To taste of, or favour

| Säpere, sapui, & sapivi.

*By the Touch or Feeling.*

To be cold	Frigēre, frigi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cälēre, calui, itum.

*A Man with his Head uses*

To nod	Nutāre, avi, atum. Nüere is out of use.
--------	--

*With his Eyes*

To spie	Spēcēre,
To discern	Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
To behold or look to	Tūēre, tuitus sum.

*With his Mouth*

To breathe	Spirāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquuntus sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmare, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mūrrīri, ivi, itum.

*When Men speak, they are wont*

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dicēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aili.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

*When Men do not speak, they are said*

To be silent	Silērte, siloi—
To hold their peace	Tacēre, tacui, tacitum.

<sup>1</sup>This is not in Use, unless in its Compound,  
*Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

<sup>2</sup>You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine  
when it is used in this Sense. A

*A Man with his Tongue uses*

To lick	Lingēre, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambēre, lambi—
To suck	Sūgēre, suxi, suctum.

*With his Teeth*

To gnaw	Rōdēre, rosi, rosum:
To champ, or chew	Mandēre, mansi, mansum:
To bite	Mordēre, mōmordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash.	Stridēre, stridi— [sum.]

*With his Hand*

To take	Cāpēre, cēpi, captum.
To snatch	Rāpēre, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dāre, dēdi, dātum.
To hold	Tēnēre, tenui, tentum.
To lay, hold of, to catch	Prendēre, prensi, presum.

*A Man with his Fingers uses*

To crop	Carpēre, carpsi, carpsum.
To pluck	Vellēre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.

*With his Nails*

To claw	Scābēre, scābi—
To scratch	Scalpēre, scalpsi, scalptum.

*With his Feet*

To kick	Calcāre, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, ivi, itum, from Eo.
To come	Vēniere, vēni, ventum.
To follow	Sēqui, sequutus sum.

*From the Head he uses also*

To spit	Spūere, spui, spūtum.
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*From the Bladder*

To make Water	Meiēre, minxi, mictum. Mingere is out of use.
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*From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards.*

To vomit	Vōmēre, vomui, vomitum.
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To break Wind	Pēdēre, pēpēdi, pēditum.
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To dung	Cācāre, avi, atum.
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*The several Modes of Going are*

To step, or go	Grādi, gressus sum
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To go a Foot-pace	* Vādere, vasi, vasum.
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To walk	Ambūlāre, avi, atum.
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To run	Currēre, cūcurri, cursum.
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*If a Place be slippery he is liable*

To slide, or slip	Lābi, lapsus sum.
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To rush, or tumble	Rūere, rui, ruītum.
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*If Rough*

To stagger, or stumble	Tītūbāre, avi, atum.
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*If High he uses*

To climb	Scandēre, scandi, scandum.
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*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body,  
is said*

To rise	Surgēre, surrexi, ectum.
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To stand	Stāre, stēti, stātum, (sum).
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To stretch	* Tendēre, tētendi, ten-
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To bend	Or, Tentum.
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	Flectēre, flexi, flectum.
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\* This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read  
out of Composition.

<sup>a</sup> It formerly made *tendi*.

To

To <i>lean</i>	Nīti, nīsus, & nīxus sum.
To <i>fit</i> .	Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To <i>fall</i>	Cādēre, cēcidi, cāsum.
To <i>lie down</i>	Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.
To <i>lie along</i>	Or, Cumbēre.
To <i>cling, or cleave to</i>	Jācēre, jacui, ītum.
To <i>hang</i>	Hærēre, hæfi, hæsum.
<i>If a Man moves a Thing, he is said.</i>	
To <i>stir, or raise it</i>	Cīere, cīvi.
To <i>shake</i>	Quātēre, quassū, quassum.
To <i>turn</i>	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To <i>rub it</i>	Fricāre, fricui, friculum.
To <i>send, to fling</i>	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To <i>cast</i>	Jacēre, jēcl, jactum.
To <i>lead</i>	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To <i>thrust</i>	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To <i>drive</i>	Pellēre, pēpūli, polsum.
To <i>rowl</i>	Volvēre, volvi, völütum.
To <i>draw</i>	Trāhēre, traxi, traclum.
To <i>lift, or take up</i>	Tollēre, tollūli, sublatum.
To <i>bear</i>	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To <i>carry</i>	Portāre, ayi, atum.
	Or, Vahēre, vexi, vectum.

*A Man hath Power*

To <i>know or understand</i>	Scīre, scīvi, seītum.
To <i>remember</i>	Mēminisse, memini—
To <i>will</i>	Velle, volui—

*Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are*

To <i>consider</i>	Considerāre, avi, atum.
To <i>meditate</i>	Mēditāri, meditatus sum.
To <i>know, or take knowledge of</i>	Noscēre, nōvi, nōrum.

<sup>1</sup> It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Suffollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tula*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdēre, credidi, credītum
To doubt	Dūx̄āre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fisis sum.

*Passions of the Mind cause Men*

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautom.
Or to hate	"Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavisus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpīre, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Timēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētuēre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mirāri, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	*temnēre, tempfi, temptū,
To scorn	Spernēre, sprēvi, sprētum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are  
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Ridēre, riū, riūm.
Of Sorrow	
To weep	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	*Logēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plorāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

<sup>1</sup> Temptū is hardly used out of Composition.<sup>2</sup> Luxūm is read in no Author.

Of Fear.

To tremble	Trémére, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallére, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said  
To hunger, or be hungry | Esúrire, ivi, itum.

When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sítire, ivi, itum.
So when he is Hungry he uses	

To eat	Edére, edi, estum or eſum.
As when Thirsty	

To drink	Bibére, bībi, bibitum.
Good Things are said	

To be pleasing, to please	Plácere, plácui, placitum.
Bad Things are	

To hurt	Lædēre, læsi, læſum.
To be painful, to pain	Dölere, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, i:um.

A Man as to his Possessions is said	
To have	Hübēre, ui, itum.

If he has Nothing, he is said	
To be empty	Väcäre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cärēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Egēre, egui.

That

*That which be Hath, he is wont*

To use	"Uti, usus sum.
To enjoy	[sum. Frūi, fructus or fruitus

*That which be Dislikes be uses*

To change	Mūiare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sinere, fivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake	Linguere, liqui, lictum.

*A Man as to his Business is said*

To be able	Quāre, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Stūdere, studui, ītum.
To dare, to venture	Audēre, ausus sum.
To get or obtain	[ Potiri, potitus sum.

*As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living*

To try	Exp̄rīri, expertus sum.
To seek after	Pētere, petivi, or petii, pētūtum.
So it is	Cāvēre, cavi, cautum.
To beware, be cautious	Curāre, avi, atum.
To care	Mērēre, merui, meritum.
To serve, or deserve	Or Merē·i, meritus sum.

*Therefore be ought*

To consult	Consūlēre, ni, ultum.
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*The several Businesses of Men are*

Of a Physician	
To heal or cure	[ * Mēdēri,
Of a Cook	
To dress or cook	[ Cōquēr̄i, coxi, coctum.

<sup>1</sup> Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> It borrows a Preter from Medicor, which is Medicatus sum.

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*When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said.*

To breakfast	Jentāre, avi, atum.
To dine	Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night	
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To sup	Cænāre, avi, atum.
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*It is the Business of a Taylor*

To sew	Sūere, sui, sutum.
To patch	Sarcire, sarcī, sartum,

*With a Garment a Man uses*

To cloath or array himself	Amicīre, amicui, amic-
Also	- tum, amicīvi, <sup>s</sup> eldom.

To put it on	Induēre, ui, utum.
Or to put it off	Exuēre, ui, ûtum.

*It is the Business of a Builder*

To build	Strūcre, struxi, structum.
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*Of a Shepherd*

To feed	Pascere, pavi, pastum.
To milk	Mulgere, mulsi, mulsum, & mulctum.

To clip, to shear	Tondere, tōtondi, tonsum.
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*Of the Husbandman*

To sow	Sērere, sevi, sātum.
To reap, or mow	Mētēre, messoi, messum.

To grind	Molēre, molui, molitum.
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*Of the Plowman*

To plow	Arāre, avi, atum.
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\* But the Compounds which have another Signification make Serui; as Afferui, Inserui, Deserui.

*Of the Gardener*

To plant.	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig.	Fōdere, fōdi, fossum.

*It belongs to the Master of the Family*

To call for, or require	Poscēre, pōposci, <sup>1</sup> posci-
To bid or command	Jūbēre, iussi, iussum. (tum.)
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid or invite	Invitāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a KING*

To reign.	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern.	Gübernāre, avi, atum.
To establish.	<sup>2</sup> Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sanctum.

*It is the Business of a School Master*

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctum.
To admonish him.	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise.	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

*If he Does well*

To praise Him.	Laudāre, avi, atum.
Or commend.	

*If he Does amiss*

To threaten him.	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish.	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

*It is the Duty of a Scholar*

To learn.	Discēre, dīdīci. <sup>3</sup>
To imitate.	Imitāri, imitatus sum.
To obey.	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard.	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe.	Vērēri, veritus sum.

<sup>1</sup> Is seldom used.<sup>2</sup> Formerly Sancī & Sancīvi.<sup>3</sup> And formerly discītum.

*In the Church Men use*

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, vōtum.

*Before a Judge*

To promise or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsūm.
To swear	Jurāre, ayi, atussum, atum.

*A Soldier uses*

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugoāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ići, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum,
To pillage or plunder	Spoliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, pepercī, parsum, & parsi, parictum, seldom.

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

## WATER

To draw	Haurīre, haufi, haustum,
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lōtum, & lautum, & lavātum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fusum.

## Diverse Things

To number	Nūmērāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mixtum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparfi, sparsum.
To divide	Dīvidēre, dīvisi, dīvisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuēre, tribui, tribūtum.

\* Formerly the Supine was Mixtum.

To

To cut	Sēcāre, sēciū, seclum.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slay	Scindēre, scidi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cædēre, cæcidī, cæsum.
To prick	<sup>1</sup> Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangulāre, avi, atum.
To kill	<sup>2</sup> Necāre, nēcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, avi, atum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, ēsum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, arum.
To polish	Polīre, iyi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

*Things that are Loose, Men use*

To bind	Vincēre, vinxī, vincitum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

*That which is Bound*

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solütum.
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*That which is Shut*

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
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*That which is Open*

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
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<sup>1</sup> Allo *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

<sup>2</sup> *Necui* is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit bo-*  
*minem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

*That which is Hid*

To *sew* | *Monstrare*, avi, atum.

*That which seems*

To *hand, ready to fall* | <sup>1</sup> *Minere*, minui.

*They use*

To *prop, support* | *Fulcire*, fulsi.

*That Men do so or so, is because it uses*

To *like them* | *Libere*, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | *Licere*, licui, licitum.

*If they do a Thing oft, they are said*

To *exercise* | *Exercere*, erciui, erciutum.

To *use or to be accustomed* | *Suere*, suevi, suetum.

To *use or to be wont* | *Solere*, solitus sum.

*In Business Men use*

To *buy* | <sup>2</sup> *Emere*, emi, emptum.

To *sell* | *Vendere*, vendidi, venditum.

To *owe* | *Debere*, debui, debitum.

*A Man ought*

To *begin a Work  
in order* | *Ordiri*, ɔrsus sum.

To *make or to do it* | *Pacere*, feci, factum.

And to carry it on  
if he designs | *Gerere*, gessi, gerum.

To *finish, or to end it* | *Finire*, ivi, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Præminto*, *Emineo*, *Promineo*, *Immino*, come from this Verb *Minere*, and not from *Manere*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem*. Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

<sup>2</sup> *Emere* was formerly used to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demere*, &c.

## XXIX. Of PRONOUNS.

*If you ask*

<b>W</b> hat is it?	<b>Q</b> uid?
Who or which is it?	Quis est?

*The Answer is*

I	Ego
Or thou	Tu
Himself	Sui
That	Ille, illa, illud;
One's self	Or is, ea, id.
This	Or iste, ista, istud.
The same	Ipsa, ipsa, ipsum.
Another	Hic, hæc, hoc.
Some one	Idem, eadem, idem.
Any	Alius, alia, aliud.
None	Quidam, quædam, quadam.
That, which, who	Ullus, uilla, ullum. (dam.) Nullus, nulla, nullum. Qui, quæ, quod.

*If you ask*

Which, or whether of the two	"Uter, utra, utrum.
two	
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altera, alterum.
Neither of the two	<sup>2</sup> Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

<sup>1</sup> As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

<sup>2</sup> As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If you ask

Whose is it?

| Cūjus?

The answer is, it is

Mine

Mēus, a, um.

Thine

Tūus, a, um.

His own

Sūus, a, um.

Ours

Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum.

Yours

Vester, veftra, veftrum.

Their own

Sūus, sūz, sūum.

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country | Cūjas, ātis.  
is he?

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe or Country | Noſtras, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country | Veftras, ātis.

### XXX. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

**W**ether? Or, no?  
Why?

| **N**UM? An?  
Ne?  
Quare? Cur?

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Of Affirming

Yes, yea      | Imo, næ.  
Yes, indeed    | Quidem.

Of Denying

No, not      | Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where?      | "Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here	Hic.
There	Ibi.
Any where	Usquam.
No where	Nusquam.
Far off	Prōcul.
Nigh	Prōpe.

If the Question is

Whence?      | Unde?

The Answer is

Hence	Hinc.
Thence	Inde.

If the Question is

Whither?      | Quo?

The Answer is

Hither      | Huc.

Of

*Of Time.*

*If the Question is*

*When?*

| *Quando?*

*The Answer is*

*Then*

*Tunc, tum.*

*When I came*

*Cum.*

*Yesterday*

*Hēri.*

*Ereawhile, sometimes since*

*Dūdum.*

*Long ago*

*Olim.*

*Now*

*Nunc.*

*Straight, by-and-by,*

*Mox.*

*At any Time, ever*

*Unquam.*

*Never*

*Nunquam.*

*If the Question is*

*How long?*

| *Quamdiu?*

*The Answer is*

*A long Time*

*Diu.*

*While*

*Dum.*

*Until*

*Dōnec.*

*If you ask*

*How oft?*

| *Quōties?*

*The Answer is*

*Once*

*Sēmel.*

*Twice*

*Bis.*

*Three times*

*Ter.*

*Four times*

*Quāter.*

*Oft or oftentimes*

*Sēpe.*

*Always*

*Semper.*

*If you ask*

*How  
Dost he act?*

*Quomodo?*

*The Answer is.*

*So, thus  
Rashly  
In vain  
Together*

*Sic, Ita  
Temere.  
Frustra.  
Simul.*

*If you ask*

*How  
Great is he?*

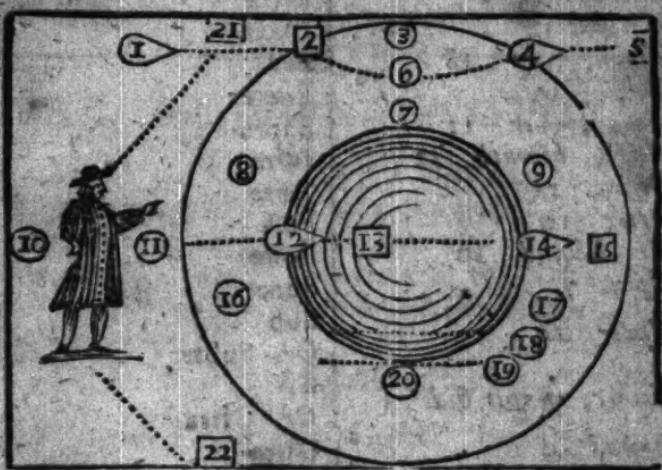
*Quam?*

*The Answer is*

*As great.  
As I  
More Great  
Than I*

*Tam.  
Quam.  
Magis.  
Quam.*

## XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



*The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are*

T O 1  
From 4  
At, or nigh 2  
Off 5  
Over, or on the other Side 3

A D  
Apud A ab, or abs  
Trans

---

\* In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to MOTION; the square Figures such are (2) (21) signify the REST of that MOTION: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to REST or MOTION.

About	6	Circa
Into	12	Or, Circum
Out of	14	In
Within	13	E, or ex
Without	15	Intra
Through, by	18	Extra
Beside	19	Per
Above, over	21	Præter
Below, beneath	22	Sipra
Before	11	Infra
After	10	Ante
Or, Behind	10	Post
Upon	7	Pone
Under	20	Super
		Sub
Hither, on this Side	8	Or, Subter
Beyond	9	Cis
Betwixt, or between	16	Or, Citra
Against, over against	17	Ultra
		Inter
		Adversus

The other Propositions are

Against	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beside, nigh to	Juxta
For, because of	Ob
With one in one's keeping	Penes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Secundum
By, close by	Secus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Absque
Before, in one's Presence	Coram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in Sight of	Palam.

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<i>From and concerning</i>	De
<i>Before more than</i>	Præ
<i>For, instead of</i>	Pro
<i>Without, not with</i>	Sine
<i>Up to</i>	Tenus.

---

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

<b>A</b> ND	E T. que, atque
<i>Also, too</i>	Quoque
<i>Neither, nor</i>	Ni que, nec
<i>Either, or</i>	Aut, vel, ve
<i>But</i>	Sed, ast, at, autem
<i>Because</i>	Quia
<i>For</i>	Nam, "Enim
<i>If</i>	Si
<i>Unless</i>	Ni, Nisi
<i>Therefore</i>	Ergo, "Igitur
<i>Although</i>	Quanquam
<i>Yet, nevertheless</i>	Tamen
<i>That</i>	Ut
<i>So</i>	Ita
<i>As</i>	Ut

---

XXXVII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

<b>O</b> ! Ob!	O ! Eho ! Heus ! Hem !
<i>Sobo !</i>	En ! Ecce !
<i>Lo ! Behold !</i>	Hei ! Væ !
<i>Well-a-day ! Wo !</i>	Phy ! Au !
<i>Pby ! Pib !</i>	St ! Au !
<i>Huþ ! Whist !</i>	

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